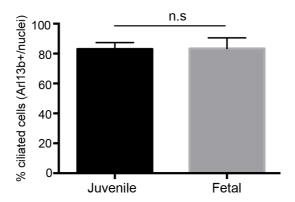
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Mutations in human C2CD3 cause skeletal dysplasia and provide new insights into phenotypic and cellular consequences of altered C2CD3 function

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Supplementary Fig. 1. Cultured juvenile and fetal fibroblasts display the same ability to ciliate following serum starvation. The percentage of cells harboring a primary cilium was calculated by assessing Arl13b stained cilia relative to DAPI positive nuclei in cultures of normal human juvenile dermal fibroblasts (NHDF) and those derived from a 14-week fetus with a non-ciliopathy disease (fetal akinesia). This demonstrates that ciliogenesis is not overtly affected by gestational stage/age. n.s, not significant, error bars show SEM.